

THREATS OF MASSACRE

Tuan Bids Chinese Wait To Kill.

SQUALLY IN THE SOUTH

Minister Wu Speaks Reassuring Words—Rumors and Facts From the Front.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Shanghai telegrams report that the local mandarins have received a dispatch from Prince Tuan announcing that the court is now in safe keeping, and exhorting them to have patience until winter delectates the allies, to keep the arsenals constantly at work and "everything ready for a massacre of all foreigners when the proper time arrives."

Hongkong dispatches tell of the continuing spread of the Southern rebellion. The Hongkong correspondent of the Daily Express sends a report that the British torpedo boat destroyer Hardy shelled 2,000 rebels who were advancing on Sanchun, killing forty and wounding hundreds. This is not confirmed from any other point.

The evidence of Prince Tuan's continuance in power causes anxiety. According to the Shanghai correspondent of the Morning Post it has produced a serious depression in trade there. Two Chinese banks have failed, others are expected to close, and it is rumored that the Russo-Chinese Bank is in difficulties, owing to the removal of the Chinese court to the province of Shensi.

IMPERIAL DECREES FORGED.

PEKING, Oct. 17.—It is regarded as certain that all the Imperial edicts ordering the punishment of high officials were forged, and that the Emperor is now endeavoring to prevent all advances on Pao Ting Fu. Prince Ching and Earl Li Hung Chang deny its authenticity.

Count von Waldersee is expected to arrive here October 17th.

MESSAGE FROM THE EMPEROR.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Minister Wu called upon the President this morning. Upon leaving the White House the Minister said that he had conveyed to the President a message from the Emperor of China, thanking President McKinley for the consideration shown by the United States during the Chinese trouble. The Minister also brought a dispatch from Shanghai from the Southern Viceroy stating that the Imperial party had reached Tung Kuan, only a few miles from Shih Fu, the new capital, on the 14th instant.

Referring to the report from Peking that the edict for the punishment of certain Chinese officials had been forged, Minister Wu said such a story was preposterous and should receive no credence whatever. If anyone should issue a false decree of any character it would be very easy, he said, to ascertain his identity, and he certainly would be beheaded.

The advice received by Minister Wu gave no indication of a purpose on the part of the Royal family to return to Peking, although there is reason to believe that efforts continue to be made to induce the Emperor to return to the capital. The Emperor has heretofore sent messages of thanks to the Czar of Russia and the Emperor of Japan for the course their Governments have pursued and the message to the President is along the same lines.

Secretary Hay spent some time at the War Department today in conference with Secretary Root, after which he went to the White House. From this it was inferred that there were some military developments in the Chinese situation, although no statement was made from official.

Russia's determination to pursue a policy independent of the other powers is regarded by officials as a most important development in the situation. In the absence of official details, those in authority are in doubt as to whether this Russian stroke is designed to insure Russian occupation of Manchuria or is only another move in the pacific tendencies which the Czar's Government has given expression to beginning with the announcement of the withdrawal of Russian troops from Peking. As to Russian designs on Manchuria, it is being recalled that in the Russian note of August 25th that Government specifically stated:

"Russia will not fail to withdraw her troops from within the boundaries of the adjacent empire, provided, however, that the action of other powers shall not stand in the way."

It is a question, however, whether the present aggressive course of Germany in opening a military campaign is not the "action of other powers," which will "stand in the way."

There is a strong impression in official quarters that the entire trend of Russia's action is toward the ultimate acquisition of Manchuria as part of the Russian domain.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS WITH CHINA.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—M. Thiebaut, chargé d'affaires of the French Embassy today presented a memorandum to the State Department from the French Government asking that peace negotiations with China begin immediately in accordance with the favorable action of the powers on the recent French note.

A CARNIVAL OF LOOT.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 16.—According to news given by the arrivals from Peking by the Empress, when the city was occupied there was a carnival of loot, and many of the soldiers and correspondents acquired jade, silver ingots and valuable silks worth thousands of dollars. Even the missionaries were reported to have taken part in the looting. The Boxers had looted during their occupation, the Chinese soldiers had taken what they wanted, and when the allies entered the city the dwelling houses were again looted. Private looting was recognized in a casual sort of way for three days. Many women were reported to have hanged themselves during the first three days of looting from sheer terror. In one place a number of young women were found suspended to one beam.

When the Imperial palace was entered the richest hauls were made. Here and there was a box after box of almost priceless jade and Chinese precious wares, which were ruthlessly looted. The Imperial bank was entered, the soldiers being ruled to this, it is said, by missionaries, and there the silver was found. Ingots piled up in boxes like those used for ammunition. The looters filled sacks with

the ingots. It was a carnival of loot from the time the city was entered.

SUN YAT SEN'S REBELLION

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Morning Post, writing Saturday, describes four distinct agitations—in Kwang Tung, Kwang Si, Szechuan and the Yang-tse region—a 1 of which are anti-dynastic rather than anti-foreign.

"If Sun Yat Sen is successful in the south," says the correspondent, "and his rebellion spreads over the Yang-tse region, he will probably be aided by Prince Tuan, Fu Siang and the Mohammedan leaders in the northwest."

HONOLULU'S LIBERALITY.

Galveston Fund Acknowledged in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15.—The following letter tells its own story of the liberality of the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu.

To the Editor of the Examiner:

Sir: We were authorized by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu to send the following telegram and to make the remittance alluded to therein to Governor Joseph D. Sayers of Texas:

"Honolulu, H. I., October 2d (Via San Francisco)

"Hon. Joseph D. Sayers, Governor of Texas, Houston, Texas.

Dear Sir: The merchants of Honolulu, desiring to express their sympathy for the sufferers in your State by the late disastrous flood, place in your hands the sum of three thousand three hundred dollars (\$3,300), the same to be expended in aid of the many sufferers as you may deem best. Very truly yours,

"B. A. THERTON,

"PAUL ISENBERG,

"ROBERT LEWERS

"Committee of the Chamber of Commerce."

We remain yours faithfully,

WELCH & CO.

O. M. VESPER, Vice President.

By the S. S. Queen the Chamber of Commerce committee received an acknowledgment of the amount from Governor Sayers of Texas in the following telegram of thanks forwarded from San Francisco by Welch & Co.:

Executive Office, State of Texas,

Austin, October 13, 1900.

Gentlemen: I am directed by the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram, advising him of the transmission to him of \$3,300, being the contribution of the merchants of Honolulu for the relief of the storm sufferers of the Texas coast, and to express to you his sincere thanks for this generous donation and to assure you that the beneficiaries of the same will ever gratefully remember this liberal action on their part.

Yours very truly,

N. A. CAYNES,

Private Secretary.

To Messrs. J. B. Atherton, Paul Isenberg and Robert Lewers, Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu, Hawaii, care of Welch & Co., San Francisco.

PAWTUCKET MIRACLE

LIFE AND STRENGTH RESTORED TO PARALYZED LIMBS.

Doctors Tell Mrs. Salisbury that She Would Never Recover—The Sworn Story of Her Miraculous Cure Can be Investigated by Any One.

From the Times, Pawtucket, R. I.

At 11 Follett street, Pawtucket, R. I., within the shadow of St. Joseph's church, lives Mrs. H. T. Salisbury, who, a few years ago was a helpless invalid, suffering from a dreaded disease and without hope of recovery. A reporter who called recently and who knew the nature of her trouble, was surprised when he was met at the door by a matronly-looking woman, apparently in the best of health, who stated that she was Mrs. Salisbury. Her story, as she told it, is as follows:

"About eight years ago," she says, "I was taken with nervous prostration which was followed by a partial paralysis of the lower limbs. This was pronounced by several doctors to be paralysis of the sciatic nerve. One doctor called it locomotor ataxia. I felt a numbness and tingling in the limbs at times and would often fall down suddenly without any apparent cause. I could not direct my steps as I wanted to and was unable to stoop over to pick up anything from the floor without experiencing the most intense pain. I could not go upstairs except on my hands and knees.

"The doctor's treatment kept me alive, but I did not get any better. I went to Providence and took the electric treatment but became so weak that I could not continue it. The electricity seemed to afford relief for awhile but it was not permanent.

"One day my husband was reading a newspaper and saw an advertisement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. He urged me to try them but I didn't want to. He sent for a box, though, and I tried them. It is a fact that I noticed an improvement from the first.

"Every doctor had told me that there was no cure for my trouble but my improvement continued and I took the pills steadily for two years. At the end of that time all the nervousness had disappeared. I did not fall as before, and had regained control of my limbs. The pain left me and has never returned. The pills also built up my general health, and I gained 55 pounds in weight during the treatment.

"I have recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People to my friends and neighbors who have complained of nervousness and find that they have proved beneficial in every case. No other medicine has ever helped my trouble and I am happy to speak in favor of the pills."

MRS. H. T. SALISBURY.

Subscriber and sworn to before me this 21st day of August, 1900.

CARLOS L. RODGERS,

Notary Public.

All the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves are contained in a condensed form, in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and yellow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

President Charles L. Wright of the Wilder Steamship Company accompanied by his bride (nee Harriet Wilder), returned yesterday from an extended visit on the Mainland.

CORPSES IN THE RIVER

Dreadful Evidences of China's War.

SUN YET SEN'S REVOLT

Von Waldersee Thinks the New Revolutionary Movement is Serious.

TUNGCHOW, August 27.—It is eighty miles by river from Tien-Tsin to this place, and now, two weeks after the allied forces marched through the signs of war and devastation are more apparent than they were at first, for posts have been stationed at intervals of a few miles, and the troops have completed the work of desolation and ruin. The villages that were only partially burned are now utterly destroyed, as they were found to be hiding places for snipers, who attacked single travelers and occasional small parties.

The American and English troops are daily supplied with chickens and eggs by the Chinese, who sell the chickens at \$1 a dozen and eggs for \$1 a hundred. The Chinese avoid Russian camps, as the Russians are even now killing them in the most brutal and cold-blooded manner, irrespective of age or sex.

It is impossible to go far on the river without floating bodies passing your boat, not the bodies of Boxers killed in action, but those of coolies killed for no other purpose than to satiate the blood-thirstiness and cruelty of some soldier. At this place, which is the river post for Peking, two coolies who had been towing a Russian boat, lay down to rest at the completion of their work, were seized by four Russian soldiers, thrown into the water and while swimming were used as targets and were shot to death.

The dogs and hogs along the river bank are living off human flesh and along the roads and rivers horrible sights are witnessed and the stench of putrid flesh is fearful. Nong are buried and there are no villages such as are found in most Oriental countries, consequently the dogs and hogs are the only scavengers. American soldiers are not eating Chinese pork at present, but Germans seem to be fond of it, many hogs being shot by a regiment that recently marched from Tien-Tsin to Peking.

SUN YET SEN'S REVOLT.

HONGKONG, Oct. 12.—The reformer, Sun Yat Sen, according to dispatches from Canton, has unfurled the reform flag in the most important town of Wei Chou, on East river. This act has given rise to considerable excitement in military circles in Canton, as it is believed the object of the reformers in raising their flag at Wei Chou is to denude Canton of troops, so that they can seize the city.

VON WALTERSEE'S IDEAS.

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—A dispatch received here today from Shanghai says a very serious view is taken at Field Marshal Count von Waldersee's headquarters in Tien-Tsin of the revolutionary movement. At Canton a false alarm on October 7th caused the Chinese officials to protest against any occupation of Chinese territory.

The Yang-tse Viceroy, the dispatch adds, openly affirm that they will oppose any advance of the Germans into Shanghai province.

SQUALLY AT WEI-HAI-WEI.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The Times has the following from Hongkong, dated yesterday: "The situation in the Wei-hai prefecture is serious. In six districts the cities are in the hands of the rebels. If an outbreak should occur in Canton its suppression would be difficult."

MUTSUSHITO TO EWANG HAI.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—It is reported here of good authority, says the Shanghai correspondent of the Times, writing yesterday, "that the Emperor Mutsushito, in his reply to Emperor Kwang Hsu's appeal, counsels an immediate return to Peking, the expulsion of the reactionaries and the appointment of able and progressive statesmen."

THE SPOILS OF WAR.

TIENTSIN, Sept. 7.—Lured by the prospect of rich bargains and loot, large numbers of buyers are reaching Peking and Tien-Tsin from Shanghai and other cities in the South. Most of them are acting under cable instructions from dealers in America and Europe, the most exaggerated reports having been spread of the value of the plunder in the sack of these two north of China cities.

In every by-street and in the environs of the city, Chinese soldiers and coolies are gathered in little groups bartering the spoils of war. It is all done very quietly, and apparently is winked at by those in authority. These little extemporized bazaars are extremely picturesque. Japs, Americans, Frenchmen, Sikhs, Russians, soldiers of every flag, gathered in groups, while Chinese traders and curio-breakers haggle with them over prices in true Oriental fashion.

By far the richest loot procured was silver bullion, in silver, as the helmet-shaped ingots are termed. These are worth about 70 taels each or about half value of \$40 to \$50 gold. Each bears the Imperial stamp on the under face, and they are the standard of value for the Chinese currency. It is understood that the American force, which captured the mint, secured about \$300,000 in silver, which is being held intact.

Of arms there is a surfeit. An immense number of Mauser and Mauser rifles and carbines fell into the hands of the allies and are a drug on the plunder bazaar. Most of them have never been fired, and they bring a small price. Five dollars Mexican, or \$25 in gold, purchases a gun in good condition. In some groups, two United States guns—huge, unwieldy affairs, carrying a half-pound ball—are plentiful, and for the weapon collector this region is a mine of richness.

THE HAGUE TRIBUNAL.

Harrison and Gray to Represent the United States.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—It is understood the President has selected George H. Gray of Delaware to represent the United States, with ex-President Benjamin Harrison, on The Hague permanent arbitration tribunal.

Judge Gray is a former Senator from Delaware and is a Democrat. He was a member of the Paris Peace Commission and is now a United States Judge for the Third Judicial District. His selection will not involve the surrender of that position.

HIS FORMER COMRADES HONOR F. B. M'STOCKER



FRANK B. M'STOCKER has been presented with a testimonial by his former comrades of the Citizens' Guard. Mr. McStocker was senior Captain of Division 1 of the famous old organization, and the memorial sent him to Olua, where he is manager, contains in an elaborate portfolio a letter as follows, to which are signed the names of the former officers.

"Frank B. McStocker, Esq., Senior Captain, Division 1, Citizens' Guard of Hawaii.

Dear Sir: Having regard to your recent departure from Honolulu to another sphere of action, we, the undersigned officers of Division 1 of the Citizens' Guard of Hawaii, cannot allow the occasion to pass by without testifying our high appreciation of your devotion to the cause for which we were all banded together.

"At a most critical time in the history of this community you were the leading and active spirit in perfecting the organization of the body. Your unfagging zeal and energy, your uniform courtesy and impartiality and your never failing readiness of resource are matters known to every resident of these Islands at the period referred to.

For sprains, swelling and lameness there is nothing so good as Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Try it. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents, Hawaiian Territory.

The French balloon, Centaure, traveled over a thousand miles, carrying two passengers, Comte Henri de la Vaulx and Comte Castillon de Saint Victor. The latter voyage took thirty-six hours. It was the result of a contest.

OUR \$4.50 SHOES

... WITH HEAVY SOLES ...

Are just the right kind of SHOES for

RAINY WEATHER WEAR.

THEY ARE IN BOX CALF,

... AND EITHER BLACK OR TAN ...

MANUFACTURERS SHOE COMPANY

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J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

The Best at the Lowest Price at HOPP'S.

PARLOR FURNITURE

IN MANY DIFFERENT FINISHES

Book Cases

To keep the latest books that are constantly being published—keeps them out of the reach of the children.

Mirrors

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

Box Couches

Where can one find more comfort than resting easy on one of our Box Couches, by being propped up with cushions and reading the latest periodicals?

Window Shades

TO ORDER, ANY SIZE.

Upholstering

A SPECIALTY.

J. Hopp & Co.

LEADING FURNITURE DEALERS

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J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

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NO. 507 KING ST.

HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

FRIDAY OCTOBER 26

PEARL HARBOR.

Some weeks ago when a morning paper assured the Advertiser on the basis of local testimony that nothing would be done with Pearl Harbor, this journal said that the question would be decided in Washington and not in Honolulu. A Washington decision has now been reached and it is in line with wise commercial and strategic policy. Pearl Harbor, after years of waiting, is to have its sand reef cut away and when that is done the opening of the harbor to commerce will be merely the question of a short time.

It was absurd to think that the Federal Government would have our port facilities unimproved in an age of steam to build up American trade in the Pacific and to make naval intrenchments there. Already the port of Honolulu has been outgrown by its commerce; and a war vessel at anchor in any part of it could be shelled from the offing. Such a state of things could not be permitted to last when the outlay of from \$100,000 to \$500,000 would make a landlocked harbor accessible near Honolulu and provide the means for buying a site for a naval depot. Fifty acres would suffice for the depot purpose, it is a mere hifalutin fancy that the Government wants all the land which the tides of Pearl Harbor wash. We may assume that the Government has made up its mind that Pearl Harbor is not only a wise investment but a cheap one.

MARSHALL CASE DECIDED.

In his decision in the Marshall appeal case Judge Estee accords with the view of the Hawaiian Supreme Court and, in effect, contradicts the judgment rendered by Galbraith and Humphreys in the Edwards case that the Constitution followed the flag to these islands. At the present writing it is not regarded as probable that Marshall will carry the case up, desirable as it would be from a public point of view to have the arguments raised by him passed upon by the Supreme Federal tribunal. However, on the general plea embraced in the flag and Constitution issue, the Supreme Court will render a decision—one that former President Harrison says cannot be long delayed. When it comes, if it is in line with Judge Estee's findings, and with the general attitude of Republican jurists, it will end a controversy that has lasted for one hundred years.

As to the personal effect of the decision—the commitment of Wm. H. Marshall to the Territorial prison for six months—there are varying views. Many people who abhor libel feel a certain sympathy for the libeller when he takes on the stripes, the more so if he is exposed with murderers and thieves in chain gangs or guarded road cars. In Marshall's case, however, there were no palliating circumstances. His attack on the late Chief Justice, a man whose health had been ruined in his country's service, and who was seeking rest in retirement, was more than brutal—it was bestial. Nor was there any reasonable excuse for it. The motive seems to have been to increase the sales of Marshall's paper, the Volcano, by pandering to the miserable prejudices of the mob. Marshall did not care for the hearts that would ache over the mud he had thrown on a sick bed, and he has no right to complain if the larger part of this community feels a sense of satisfaction that, when a newspaper editor is tempted to an act of criminal libel, the memory of Marshall in stripes may restrain him.

AS TO THE FILIPINO.

It is a favorite Democratic plea that McKinley and Congress should have given the Filipinos "independence," and that their failure to do so brought the American republic in peril of the empire. Just how a course which is parallel with that of the Democrats towards the earlier civilized inhabitants of California, Florida and the Louisiana purchase could have so different an effect from that which followed the Democratic territorial "conquests," our friends the enemy do not pretend to say. As lately as 1884 they were so proud of what they called "extensions of the national domain" that they twitted the Republicans with never having acquired anything better than Alaska. Now, however, when Republican hands have carried the flag into the East and West Indies the Democracy, with one hoof on Texas and another on California and the shadow of its ears notching the borders of Louisiana, brays "Empire, Empire," with hoarse and solemn iteration, or alternates with "Independence, Independence for the Filipinos."

Who could give the Filipinos "independence"? They number thirty tribes, hating each other if the stronger tribe, the Tagals, whom we are now fighting, were to be given control of the Philippines, they would try and enslave the rest. There would be an interminable civil war as there was wont to be between Indian tribes in America. It is folly to talk of separate independence for such hostile peoples.

But supposing them to be united? Why should they have independence? They could not keep it against the greed of the wolfish powers of Europe, their enslavement would come in time when they had grown tired of losing blood. Besides, the fact that certain people occupy soil conquered or purchased from other people, its valid owners no more entitled them to inherit the benefits of the transfer, than does the fact that a tenant lives on the farm who buy empower him to demand the deed. The principle which the Democrats set up in defiance of their own traditions, would put an end to land indemnity in war. France attacked Germany in 1870

without provocation, Germany struck back and won France had to pay the costs in part by the cession of Alsace-Lorraine. Will the same old plea for Bryan contend that if the Alsatians had set up a republic after Sedan as the Tagals did after Dewey's victory, Germany could have been adjudged morally or legally in the wrong if she had declined to recognize it and had held on to the prize of victory?

But if we were to admit that the annexation of the Philippines is wrong the question arises as to who made the act of annexation possible, and the blame falls upon the leader of the Democrats themselves. When the treaty with Spain covering the transfer of the islands lacked one vote of confirmation in the Senate, Wm. J. Bryan got that vote from his friend Senator James of Arkansas, then and now Chairman of the Democratic National Committee. It was Bryan who overcame the strength which Republican Senator Hearst had ranged against the treaty. Why he did it does not matter, we are dealing with a condition, not a theory, and the condition is one which the leader of the Democratic party produced.

But is it true that the Filipinos have lost or are threatened with the loss of their independence? They had none to begin with. After 20 years of struggle they were still slaves of Spain. Is it an indignity to give them home rule, American protection and prosperous times, to protect them from the outraging claws of Europe; to establish justice and order and tranquility in their domain and begin the work of education that will in time make them citizens of the freest republic on earth? There is but one answer. The truth is—and history will give Bryan his share of credit for it—that the United States is giving the Filipinos the only chance for freedom that they could find in all the world. The choice is between tribal slavery at home, the exploitations of Europe and the hospitality and safeguards of the American republic.

Republicans who do not approve of betting will feel a sense of relief when they learn that the New York "pool-rooms are giving heavy odds in favor of McKinley.

The Wilcox-Emmeluth party is fighting tooth and nail to get a Legislature which will erect a municipality here and install it with a full set of cast-iron plumbing regulations. Something of that sort has become Emmeluth's only hope.

The Queen may be deterred, for fear of harm to her Republican pension claim from coming out for Democratic Prince David but that ought not to deter her from trying to save the honor and credit of Hawaii by declaring against Wilcox. It is within her power to make a straight campaign issue between Prince David and Sam Parker.

The first Republican National platform declared that the power of Congress over the National territory was sovereign and should be exerted to prohibit in the Territories "those twin relics of barbarism, polygamy and slavery." That stated the Republican doctrine which has guided the party ever since, in the government of Seward's Alaskan purchase, in the recent attitude of the administration towards Hawaii and in the present attitude towards Porto Rico and the Philippines.

If John M. Horner is right in the belief that forests have small relation to the rainfall, he must confess that, in the absence of forests, a great deal of surface water may run off that would otherwise be held in porous earth and mosses, and that in doing so the water is likely to carry a great deal of arable land with it. Evaporation also does bad work. A study of the condition of St. Helena would be interesting to Mr. Horner as it shows that the average rainfall, since the forests were cleared away, has decreased and that the land has lost fifty per cent of its fertility.

The attention of native Democrats is drawn to this statement of a Bryan organ, the Memphis (Tenn.) Scimitar, of the purpose of Southern Democrats to establish white man's rule:

The white people of the Southern States, where the negroes constitute a large proportion of the population, are determined to nullify the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States so far as they can. White people of the South are going to rule, without regard to numbers or Federal laws. They are of the superior race, the only race that is fit to control the government of any country, whether it be the United States, the Philippines, the West Indies or Africa itself. Then why not be honest about it? Why twist and squint and palaver about "constitutionalism" or "consent of the governed," when the dominant race is going ahead everywhere and asserting its supremacy? The South would have nothing to conceal in this connection, even if concealment were possible.

What is done to the man of color in the South, Democrats of the Tillman stripe would do to men of color everywhere else in the Union.

BETROTHAL OF HOLLAND'S QUEEN

She Will Wed the Reigning Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 17.—The announcement of the betrothal of Queen Wilhelmina to the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin in the Second Chamber of the Netherlands Parliament today was greeted with cheers. The House charged the President to transmit to the Queen its congratulations and thanks for communicating the glad event, which was of the highest importance to the dynasty and country.

King Leopold of Belgium again visited Paris incognito. During his ten days stay he remained incognito except on one day, when he officially visited President Loubet and attended a reception at the Elysee Palace in his honor. He gave great trouble to the Paris police by the way in which he exposed himself to anarchists.

HOT TIME IN THE OLD TOWN LAST NIGHT

(Continued from Page 1.)

mark here that there is no place here, to show, no chance in this little corner of the United States to build up a party that wants to plot all by itself. Our country of which we are a part is entirely too great for any such movement, and we will therefore have to leave Mr. Wilcox to hop about by himself, and we will have to continue to run the country between the Republicans and Democrats as before.

The chairman then went on to tell of the Democratic platform formulated at Chicago four years ago, when the great assembled good men and some who were not. It was what the ladies would call a "crazy quilt," being a great piece of patchwork, and brought together for just one purpose—to win the day if possible, get the votes and offices. If there is a nation that is law-abiding it is the American nation, he said. We have "land of strikes, of riots, some who were old enough would remember the Molly Maguires, the uprising of the anarchists in Chicago, and the case of the Italian Mafia in New Orleans, and all of them. He remembered that the Molly Maguires were subdued, the anarchists hanged and the Italian Mafia members shot. It was a pride with him that in the American nation, licentiousness and lawlessness were not to be found. The men who framed the Chicago platform made an appeal to lawlessness, but the result of the election of '96 was too well remembered by his framers.

SUPREMACY OF THE CONSTITUTION.

"I say to you," said Paul Neumann, in an emphatic manner, "let no abuse in this country be corrected outside the pale of the law. (Applause.) They want to re-assert the Supreme Court of the United States upon some decision of the Supreme Court that did not suit a particular set of men. That, to a thinking citizen, must be ridiculous. We could never live under such a state of things as to allow an institution which has the power, the right, the duty, the Supreme Court of the United States to be used to protect the rights of the American citizen. You know what that effort. (Applause.)"

"Some Democrats tell us we want free silver. I want them to have free silver. I want them to tell me to pay for the silver double the price that it is worth. (Laughter.)"

"I say that wherever the American flag waves over us it should be supported through thick and thin. (Applause.) That is the duty of every citizen. There is no compromise in the American citizen. I want the people of the United States to sustain the nation. The Republican party is true to the flag wherever it waves."

ACHI ON CIVIC DUTY.

W. C. Achi, candidate for Senator on the Republican ticket, was introduced by the chairman. He first spoke in Hawaiian and then made a short address in English. He said in part:

"On the 6th of next month you will elect men to go to the Legislature to frame your laws and it is necessary that every good citizen consider well before he elects such men. It is the duty of all citizens to select a party that will work for their best interests and provide the comforts and homes for their families. The Republican party was the first to bring the administration of affairs in the United States, and it will continue in force much longer."

"As for the Independents, I do not think it is the party for the Hawaiian Islands. I think they are only organized for Wilcox's personal interest. (Applause.) As soon as we receive our Territorial Act I asked the leaders of the Independent party to meet with me to consider political affairs here. It was then that I thought myself caused by K. K. Luukaniemi and J. K. Kaula to form the Independent party for his own sake."

WILCOXISM BAD POLICY.

"In 1898 Wilcox was one of the loudest advocates for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, and he should be elected to the country will be confronted with a new danger. (Applause.) The Republican party has encouraged the sugar industry here, the growing of rice, and every industry of the country. Tonight if you have in mind to support the Democratic party it only means that you will bring hunger into your homes. It is the haunts that have come here and encouraged the great industries of the Islands and it will do all under the Republican administration of affairs in the United States. If every white and native Republican would stand together in unity there is no doubt that Samuel Parker will be elected as Delegate to Congress. (Applause.) I would also be elected as a Senator to the Legislature. (Applause.) Vote the straight Republican ticket."

DON'T MAKE A MISTAKE.

"I believe it is a mistake in this country for Hawaiians or whites to vote for the Democrats. Why? Because when the Democrats' parties in power the principle was free trade. That means to the Hawaiians to starve, you and your families. The Republican party means protection for our industries here. Are you going to support your wives and children when they are starving? The Republican ticket. It is the duty of every man to look out first for himself and his family. I claim it is the duty of every man here, be he white or black or yellow or any other color to vote for the Republican party. (Applause.) I make this right here that I have been informed of friends of mine that I had better look out for myself. I know some white Republicans who say they are not going to vote for you on account of your color. I said, 'Why?' This said, 'Because your father was a Chinese.' (Applause.) We'll stay with you Achi! (Applause.)"

COLOR NOT A FACTOR

"I don't care what my color is. I am going to vote for the Republican party and support the party I want to see succeed in Hawaii. My color and my blood I get from my father and my mother. It is not my fault. (Tremendous applause.) All Republicans, whether white or Chinese or Japanese, should vote for this party. If you are a Republican and if you want to win on November 4, you must vote the straight Republican ticket. (Applause.) I have no doubt, in my mind that I will be elected. (Laughter.) In there any Hawaiian Republican in this house tonight that does not let me vote for the white man? (No! No!) (Applause.) Vote for the white man. Vote for the white man. Vote for the white man. (Laughter and applause.) But my ideas are Republican and that I will fight for the success of the Republican party. Never mind my color!" (Applause.)

R. B. GILL ON LIGHT

Edwin S. Gill was the next speaker. He said in part: "Six years ago the people of the United States were chanting the great hymn of Cardinal Newman 'Lead, Kindly Light, Lead Thou Me on.' They were pleading for a light to lead them out of the gloom and darkness of the Democratic administration of Grover Cleveland in which the country was suffering at that time. All industries were stalled, I am so bold.

he fires in the furnaces were banked, men were idle, the great churning houses were abandoned. Two years later it will be seen that a change was coming, an instant of chaotic 'Lead, Kindly Light,' the people began to sing, 'The Morning Light is Breaking' for the nomination of William McKinley for the Presidency had been announced and the people were again looking forward to the coming again of prosperity. And now after four years of Republican administration instead of chanting 'Lead, Kindly Light,' the people are singing the Battle Hymn of the Republic. My hope has been the coming of the glory of the Lord."

WHAT HE SAW HIMSELF.

I want to tell you a few things of my own knowledge, things that I observed in the dark days of the Cleveland administration and when this country went through four years of trial and travail. I made a trip from Chicago to the center of the State of Ohio in December, 1894, and the streets in the Buckeye State were once had been beehives of industry, the streets of the towns were filled with men. Few stacks were belching forth the fires of industry. And so it continued for four years. In Chicago, after the World Fair when the heavy motor cars came one in company with newspaper men to write up the great number of men there seeking a place to sleep at night out from the cold, and to write up something of that great army of the unemployed."

THE CONDITIONS TODAY.

"What are the conditions today?" The speaker then went into an exhaustive treatment of the condition of the great railway systems of the United States during the Cleveland administration, when many of them went into the hands of receivers and men were discharged by the hundreds. During the administration of McKinley the railroads had received an impulse for betterment. The great express railroads in the hands of the receivers had all felt the wave of prosperity. Those which wished to build and extend their lines were unable to do so on account of the lack of rails. The Union Pacific, in order to build the great amount of traffic which rolled over the system, needed a double and even a triple set of tracks, but rails could not be gotten in every city signs were hanging out, 'Men Wanted,' and they could not be found. The speaker recalled the great Coxey army movement in which men were marching from all parts of the United States and marching to Washington behind General Jacob Coxey. This was because the men were idle. Coxey armies were not heard of at the present time. Coxey himself at present is in the hands of the law. He has become prosperous and has made a much money that he is to build a big casting establishment to cost \$250,000 and employ 500 men."

PRIDE OF CITIZENSHIP.

Mr. Gill went into the financial status of the country under Cleveland, when the bonds issued were made. Under the McKinley administration the country had been issued in a time of peace. "It is not better to be a lender of money than a borrower? I want to say a few words to the Hawaiians. Every man born in the United States is proud of the State or Territory of his birth. The National pride is proud to call himself as a traveler over the United States a son of the Empire State. If from Pennsylvania, he is proud of his fact he is from the State that claims as one of its sons, a Hancock. Like myself an Ohioan is proud of his State because it gave to the nation Grant, a Garfield, and a McKinley. (Applause.) The Hawaiian is proud of his country. But there is something greater than being a resident of New York or Ohio or Hawaii even, and that is to be a citizen of the United States. (Applause.) When you go to a foreign country you do not say you are a New Yorker or a Buckeye from Ohio or from Hawaii, but you say, 'I am an American citizen.' (Applause.) Every Hawaiian who goes to the city of New York or to the State of Ohio or to the State of Pennsylvania with the poet Whitman, 'On this day the greatest is not greater than I, nor the highest more high; today a king of men am I.' (Applause.)"

CAPTAIN BAKER ELOQUENT.

The trio of soldier boys from the transport Grant sang, two of them wearing the Red Cross upon their sleeves, while the other appeared in the blue shirt, famous in the history of the United States as a soldier. Their first selection was a waltz success and they modestly responded to an enthusiastic encore. Captain Baker of the United States transport Grant, and formerly a State Senator in Pennsylvania, was introduced by Chairman Grant. He was the special guest of Samuel Parker and received an ovation as he stepped forward to address the audience. He said:

"I read a while ago in reading a speech delivered in Congress was made to me, I believe that from what the speaker said these islands were inhabited by cannibals, but I can say that I have nowhere seen a more intelligent audience than the one which I am addressing tonight. (Applause.)"

"I do not intend to speak upon your local issues, for I do not know anything about them, but if there was ever a time in these islands when men who have the elective franchise should vote the Republican ticket, it is now. (Applause.) There is but one party in the United States that is familiar to you all and that is the Republican party. There are but two parties in Congress—the Republicans and the Democrats. There is no Independent party in Congress, let me assure you. (Laughter.) The people of the United States are now a part of the party that has said to you to come into the Union, and you came. That flag, the Stars and Stripes, was placed over your islands and will never be hauled down. (Applause.) That is the history of the United States from Bunker Hill to Tien-Tsin. (Tremendous applause.)"

BUT ONE GREAT PARTY.

"The Government of the United States is not asking anything of you except to ask you to think carefully and quickly upon the question as to which party will serve your best interests. I have been in Porto Rico in Cuba, in the Philippines, and at this point upon several occasions and nowhere in these new places have I seen so much prosperity as I have found here in these islands of yours. The Government has extended to you the elective franchise and the Republican party of Hawaii has committed a Republican candidate to Congress—Hon. Samuel Parker. (Applause.) You certainly could not select a better-looking man. (Laughter.) He knows your interests. There is but one party. You want appropriation for down here to improve your harbors. You want to make Honolulu a great commercial center. Can you get these appropriations from any other party than the Republican party? (No!) was shouted from the rear of the hall. The Democratic party is committed against expansion. They are against you. It is the Republican party that is for you. It is the Republican party in the United States is already settled. (Applause.) No question about it. It is only a question of majority."

CHEERS FOR PARKER.

"Prince David is a personal friend of mine. Sometimes he calls me 'Papa,' sometimes he calls me 'Uncle.' We have been in Washington together, and his friends are my friends. But I should advise him to wait until Bryan is elected. Then I promise him to give up my seat to him. I say that I will resign my seat if Bryan is elected, but I don't think there is any danger of that, for I have received a letter from him saying that he has a strong feeling tied to that sea, and that is why

"Every Well Man Hath His Ill Day."

A doctor's examination might show that kidneys, liver and stomach are normal, but the doctor cannot analyze the blood upon which these organs depend.

Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood. It cures you when "a bit off" or when seriously afflicted. It never disappoints.

Eczema—"My mother's face, hands and feet were terribly swollen with eczema. Used Hood's Sarsaparilla at the druggist's suggestion and it all disappeared. I recommend it to my parishioners." Rev. E. E. Jenkins, 407 Governor Street, Evansville, Ind.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Purifies the Blood
Cures Eczema, Itch, Skin Diseases, etc.

Hood's Pills are a life-giving tonic and only get with the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"There is no doubt of the success of the Republican party on the Mainland and I do not believe that there is any more doubt of the success of that party in the Hawaiian Isles."

As Colonel Parker bowed and went to his seat, Paul Neumann arose and shouted a vote to be heard even at the enthusiastic applause which was given the leader of the party. "We will close this meeting with three cheers for Sam Parker."

"Sam Parker! Sam Parker!" yelled the crowd, and the cheers were given with vim that threatened to raise the roof of the drill shed, and the meeting ended in a scene of wild enthusiasm, men upon chairs and waving hats and canes, and every one shouting like mad for Republicanism and for its leader in the islands, the "Cowboy of Hawaii."

THE OVERFLOW MEETING.

An overflow meeting of the Republican party was held outside the drill shed. The overflow was anticipated and so a tent was provided. The larger number of Hawaiians preferred the open air rally, and so the affair was a grand success. Glad some yellows often interfered with the speaker and cheers were often rendered for Samuel Parker and the Republican ticket. Mr. Teata was around with his coat on and he bumped into everybody without asking for leave to let him pass. It showed that the big man would make a valuable football center. His obstructive style would certainly stand him in good stead for coaching purposes.

The speakers were A. V. Hear, L. L. McCandless (J. L. Kaulukou Interpreter), Enoch Johnson, S. Kaemaula, W. C. Achi and William Aylett.

BOERS GRIMLY HOLDING ON

De Wet Will Imprison Burghers Who Will not Fight.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The Boers are very active in the Kromstadt district. General De Wet has proclaimed that burghers who refuse to fight will be made prisoners of war. British mounted infantry scouting from Lindley, had Captain Willshire killed through mistaking a party of forty Boers in khaki uniforms for friends.

Boer commandos continuously harassed the British column while marching from Lindley to Kromstadt. The Boers captured a detachment of the Cheshire regiment which was escorting an empty wagon near Frankfort. They released the driver, but kept the wagon.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—A cable to the Sun from Brussels says: Despite the extensive preparations that are being made to receive ex-President Krueger of the Transvaal upon his arrival here, it is expected that the Burgomaster will prohibit all outdoor manifestations. The Burgomaster of Antwerp has announced that he will not allow any outdoor demonstrations when Krueger arrives in that city.

ANOTHER BOTHA CAUGHT.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—A dispatch received here today from Lord Roberts under date of Pretoria, October 16th, reports a number of minor affairs but says that the only incident of importance was the surrendering of Unia Botha, a brother of Commandant General Botha, at Volksrust, October 13th.

Mrs. C. B. Mallory and two children arrived by the Queen to join her husband, the clerk of the United States District Court.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China. For San Francisco.

AMERICA MARU OCT. 24 HONGKONG MARU OCT. 27
PEKING NOV. 3 CHINA NOV. 10
GALIC NOV. 10 DORIC NOV. 12
HONGKONG MARU NOV. 20 NIPPON MARU NOV. 28
CHINA NOV. 27 RIO DE JANEIRO NOV. 28
DORIC DEC. 5 COPTIC DEC. 8
NIPPON MARU DEC. 13 AMERICA MARU DEC. 15
RIO DE JANEIRO DEC. 21 PEKING DEC. 23
COPTIC DEC. 26 GALIC JAN. 1
AMERICA MARU JAN. 3 HONGKONG MARU JAN. 5
CHINA JAN. 12 CHINA JAN. 18
DORIC JAN. 20 RIO DE JANEIRO FEB. 1

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WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

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Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

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BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Co. Ltd

S. S. KINAU,

Freeman, master, will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon, for Kaula-kaua, Lahaina, Maunaloa Bay, Kilauea, Makana, Kawaihae, Mahukou, Kau-phoe and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 10 a. m., for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

S. S. CLAUQUE,

McDonald, master, will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kipahulu, Naha, Hana, Hama and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nua, Kaupo, once each month.

S. S. LEHUA,

Sails every Monday for Kaula-kaua, Kamao, Maunaloa, Kaula-kaua, Lahaina, Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight; this company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed. Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of purser. Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent. The company will not be liable for loss of, or injury to, or delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passengers or freight of ships beyond the amount of \$100, unless the value of the same be declared when received by the company, and an extra charge be made therefor, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the company, and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt it will be shipped at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President
CAPT. T. K. CLARKE,
Port Superintendent.

If the use of one of our registers

Add to your daily profits during a year (not working days) the sum of
Five cents, it will pay 7 1/2 per cent annually.
Ten cents, it will pay 15 per cent annually.
Fifteen cents, it will pay 22 1/2 per cent annually.
Twenty cents, it will pay 30 per cent annually.
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Fifty cents, it will pay 75 per cent annually.

Wouldn't it be a good thing for you to at least investigate our registers?

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO.,
DAYTON, OHIO.
F. T. P. WATERHOUSE, Agent.

THE RESCUE OF SHIELDS

Dramatic Story of the Captain.

AMERICAN'S BRAVE FIGHT

Queer Tale of Missing Major Rockefeller's Killing His Own Son.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—A cable to the Sun from Manila says: The rescue of Captain Devereaux Shields and fifty-one men of Company F, Twenty-ninth Regiment, who were captured in September by the insurgents in the Island of Marinduque, was due to the prompt, energetic and decisive campaign of the adequate force that was dispatched to their aid as soon as it was known that they had fallen into the hands of the enemy. Special credit for the rescue is due to Captain Anderson, commanding Companies B and D of the Thirty-eighth Regiment, who landed at Santa Cruz the very morning the insurgents demanded the surrender of the garrison who were besieged there. Captain Anderson immediately hit the trail of the rebels and captives and followed it closely. Frequently, however, he unknowingly passed close to the prisoners and their captors, who were doubling on their tracks.

General Hare, with 100 men of the First Infantry, shortly afterward arrived and occupied the various towns of the island. He forced the insurgents and those suspected of aiding them into the mountains, where it was impossible for them to obtain food. There was no fighting, but starvation finally compelled the rebels to negotiate for the surrender of the prisoners. It was arranged that the captives should be delivered at the rendezvous on the beach at Buena Vista on Sunday, and this plan was carried out. General Hare receiving the prisoners.

Captain Shields, who was wounded three times in the fighting that led to his capture, tells a dramatic story of the engagement. After he was wounded he ordered a sergeant to take command of the troops and that he himself be abandoned. A faithful member of the hospital corps refused to leave him, and they were both taken prisoners. Later the company, which was without ammunition, but still resisting, suffered owing to a mistaken order. The men were then robbed and abused by the Philippine Captain Shields is now in Manila, where he is recovering from the effects of his wounds and the privations suffered while in the hands of the natives. He estimates that there are 40,000 male inhabitants in Marinduque. The insurgents who attacked his company numbered 2300. Of these 300 were armed with rifles and the rest were bolomen. General Hare has granted the insurgents a week's amnesty, which ends on Sunday.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—A cable dispatch was received from General MacArthur to-day giving the casualties of Captain Shields' command in the Island of Marinduque. Captain Shields and his men were captured by the insurgents and afterward rescued by General Hare's troops. The list follows:

Killed—September 15th, Company F, Twenty-ninth Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry: William Andrew, Elmer Rurere, Erwin Niles; September 14th, Frank Weighand.

Wounded—September 13th, Captain Devereaux Shields, neck, mouth and shoulder, serious; Liown S. Colvin, hip, slight; Robert D. Jackson, cheek, slight; Oliver G. Johnson, head, slight, arm, serious; Juan B. Poole, head, slight; John C. Hew, head and wrist, slight; Schourer, serious.

Captain Shields' party consisted of himself and fifty-one men, all but one of whom were members of Company F of the Twenty-ninth Volunteer Infantry.

A QUEER YARN.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—A special to the Journal from Columbus, O., says: According to a letter just received by his brother-in-law, Terrence Regan of Milwaukee, Major Charles N. Rockefeller of the Ninth Infantry is in Santa Barbara, Honduras, and will remain there. Major Rockefeller deserted soon after a fierce engagement near San Benito. The Philippines were led by a handsome young white man who fought like a hero and led his men right up to the American lines. Major Rockefeller shot the Filipino leader dead. The dead leader proved to be a son of the major, who had been kidnapped while Rockefeller and his wife were on duty in Hongkong in 1872.

The child was two years old when stolen. The Rockefeller family were living at the International Hotel in Hongkong, and a Chinese nurse cared for the baby. The lieutenant had arranged to visit his home in Columbus. Two days before the date set for the sailing the Chinese and the baby disappeared. Hongkong was searched. Large rewards were offered, but no trace of the nurse or child could be found. The lieutenant and his wife were compelled to return to the United States without their little one. Mrs. Rockefeller died soon after her arrival in San Francisco, and the grief-stricken father retained his regiment.

He saw service with the Ninth in Indian wars, and in Cuba, and when his regiment was ordered to the Philippines in the spring of 1899 he went along. He was then captain and was known throughout the army as a particularly daring soldier. Soon after his arrival at Manila he was made major and transferred to the Sixth Infantry. Major Rockefeller directed that the body of the Filipino leader he had killed be searched, and papers found revealed that he was Paul Stanhope of Hongkong. A diary written in English and giving details of the business career of the young fellow was found in his blouse.

A month after the engagement Rockefeller received a letter from Hongkong

in response to the one he had written nearly a year before. The letter was from the American Consul and recited that in 1879 a white boy had been placed in the Jesuit College in Hongkong by a Chinese woman, who said he was nine years old and that his name was Paul Yen. The name of the Chinese woman who had nursed the Rockefeller baby was Yen.

AUSTRALIAN NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

A boy at Charters Towers was discovered to be suffering from an illness which the municipal health officers believe to be bubonic plague.

Up to the end of September 30 nearly 450,000 bushels of last season's maize crop were shipped from the Clarence river district to Sydney.

The Queensland railway returns for the month of September show a decrease of £18,455 compared with the corresponding month of last year.

The Queensland gold yield for the month of September amounted to 7,323 ounces, being a decrease of 5,335 ounces, compared with September of last year.

The Governor of New Zealand, acting under instructions from the Colonial Office, left for H. M. S. Milda for Cook Islands on Sunday evening to formally annex the group.

Two picturesque falls have been discovered in the Canobias Mountains, on branches of the Cave creek. The highest has been named Hopetoun Falls, and has a drop of 120 feet.

The total quantity of wool shipped direct to the Continent of London since the opening of the season is 14,666 bales, as compared with 11,059 bales at the corresponding date last year, being an increase of 3,597 bales.

The first shipment of horses from New South Wales for China, on account of the sports which were shipped in the steamer Perthshire. The majority of the horses came from the Gunnedah and Hunter river districts.

Eight Hours Day was successfully celebrated in Sydney. Thirty trade societies were represented in the procession.

Sports were held at the Agricultural Society's Ground, and it is estimated that about 35,000 persons were present.

The Premier of Victoria has been informed by the Colonial Office that the Australian Government is sending two commercial representatives to Australia to look into the possibilities for further trade between Australia and the colonies.

Mr. Seddon (Premier of New Zealand) will move in the House of Representatives for the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire and report upon the desirability or otherwise of New Zealand federating with the Commonwealth of Australia.

The steamer Himalaya took for London gold bullion valued at £2,000, supplied by the Smelting Company of Australia, and seven bars of bullion shipped by the P. & O. Co. The steamer Tsiman, for Hongkong, took for London the value of £2,000, shipped by Chinese.

The Premier of New South Wales, Sir William Lyne, accompanied by a number of members of Parliament and other gentlemen, visited Yass on the 6th instant at the invitation of the residents. He took part in the sports for the federal cup. The party was entertained at a banquet in the evening.

Referring in his speech to the proposal of the Government of New Zealand to annex certain islands in the South Pacific, Sir William Lyne said that Australia, under a Federal Government, must have control of the islands belonging to Great Britain in the South Pacific, and he advised delay on the part of the Imperial Government in dealing with the matter.

Sir Frederick Sargood of Melbourne is advocating a proposal that every State school throughout Victoria should be fitted with a flagstaff, and that upon the opening of the Federal Parliament by the Duke of York a Federal Jack should be hoisted simultaneously on each flagstaff and saluted by detachments of cadets or members of the volunteer defense forces.

Archbishop Carr, Bishop Moore, of Ballarat, and Bishop Reville, as a deputation, waited upon the Minister for Public Instruction in Victoria to urge that Roman Catholic primary schools be allowed to compete for State school scholarships, and that the Government should undertake the education of Roman Catholic schools. The Minister said he would ascertain the opinion of the Cabinet on the question.

A report from New Zealand states that information has been received by one of the banking institutions that a number of bank notes are on their way from England to the colony. Other banks have been warned to take special precautions.

It is estimated that the output of sugar from the Mackay district of Queensland this year will exceed 200,000 tons. The total export of sugar from Mackay last year was 14,354 tons. Prospects in the field for the next crop are reported to be very encouraging, and it is expected that last season's plantings will be exceeded by about 25 per cent.

The final meeting of the central committee of the Indian Panama Relief Fund was held at the Sydney town hall, via Excellency Earl Beauchamp presided. The report of the committee stated that the sum of £15,000 had been raised to September 30 was £15,000 and £15,000 of the amount had been transferred by cable to the Governor General in India.

SWEDEN'S KING ILL.

His Case so Serious That a Regent has Been Appointed.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—"King Oscar's illness," says a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Stockholm, "has developed into a serious inflammation of the lungs. The Crown Prince has been appointed regent."

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 17.—At today's session of the Council of State it was decided to entrust the government of the country to the Crown Prince Gustavus during the illness of King Oscar.

The Crown Prince and Crown Princess and their eldest son Gustavus arrived Friday for Christmas, where the Crown Prince will open the Storting and take the oath before the House.

King Oscar passed a quiet night but does not gain strength.

At rock crushing machine which was ordered from the Count of the Empire for the Street Department, is expected to arrive early in November. The new machine will crush the assistance to the street.

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GOOD NEWS FOR HAWAII

Money and Labor For Plantations.

DILLINGHAM'S SUCCESS

Olaa and Puna Have all the Capital Necessary--Transportation Facilities.

(Special Correspondence.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 17, 1900.—The completion of plans which have occupied the attention and best efforts of B. F. Dillingham since his arrival here in June last, mean much for the development of his Hawaiian property and practically mark the entry of new factors in the Honolulu trade. Mr. Dillingham has succeeded in interesting more than a million of dollars in his properties on the Island of Hawaii, and when he returns, which he expects to do in the near future, he will begin even more actively the prosecution of work on the Olaa and Puna plantations. The bonds of the former have been taken, not by a syndicate of capitalists, so much as by a number of individuals who see a great future for the plantation, and this fact, alone, marks a decided step in advance which means much for the sugar interests.

One of the most prominent men who have taken interests in Hawaiian shares and bonds, is Mr. Henry F. Allen, the shipping and commission merchant of this city. Mr. Allen not only subscribed to the issue of Olaa bonds, but has signified his intention of increasing his holdings in island investments, which, by the way, are now considerable. Mr. Allen is one of the original stockholders of the First National Bank of Hawaii and has studied the sugar situation very thoroughly. His connection here, as one of the Directors of the Nevada Bank, and with other fiscal institutions, make him an exceedingly valuable man for the islands, and it is expected that through him there will be a considerable amount of money invested in the new plantations.

While there is nothing definite known of the matter, it is understood that when the B. F. Dillingham Company, Limited, becomes the agents for the Olaa and Puna plantations the local house of Allen may be the representative here, and that new shipping lines will follow, relieving the pressure on the transportation facilities. Mr. Dillingham expects that the work on the Olaa Railroad will be pushed very rapidly from this time, and that when the mill is ready the first grinding will show that remarkable steps have been made in the development of the Hawaiian plantations. In fact, it is now thought that the ultimate output of these two plantations, with improved method, may reach above 80,000 tons annually, or more than one-third of the old output of the Islands.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

The labor question, which has given so much thought to the planters, seems to be in more than a fair way of settlement. Before the end of this month the first shipment of Italians, about 100 families, is expected. And after this there will be a constant shipping of this class of labor. From the agents in the black belt reports are also very encouraging, though the Hawaiians here refuse to talk of the matter, as they deem discussing now premature. From their stories, however, it is learned that the men who have been recruiting in that part of the United States are confident that they will have several hundred men ready to ship within 60 days if transportation arrangements are made. They say as well, that there is no limit to the amount of labor that may be obtained from the South. It is understood that the negroes who have been approached so far are very favorable to the plan of making new homes in the Islands, and that the best class of negroes are in the ranch of the Colonists.

All of these plans for a labor supply, however, are insignificant in comparison with the one already much discussed and from which so many unfavorable reports have been made, that of bringing to the West the destitute of Porto Rico. While the administration has heretofore refused to grant permission for the planters to assist this class of emigrants, the stories of suffering for lack of food and the number of relief plans now in operation in the East are said to have the effect of producing the feeling at Washington that any plan which will offer homes and remunerative employment to the Porto Ricans should be encouraged. There is no probability that anything will be done before the election, but in the event of the success of the Republicans, and no one seems to really doubt that this will be the outcome, permission will be granted for the taking of any number of men from Porto Rico to Hawaii. From this source alone, according to the present information here, sufficient men will be drawn to fill the plants made by Japanese desertion on the plantations, even should that defecton make necessary the immigration of 10,000 working men. You know all about the Porto Rican from previous reports and every thing published in the United States recently indicates that he is a capable worker and fitted by experience to fill the places of the Orientals.

TERRITORIAL MILITIA.

Adjutant General J. H. Smith, who has been spending his vacation in the North and here, is eagerly awaiting information from Washington as to what the War Department will do for Hawaii before he completes his plans for the reorganization of the Territorial militia establishment. General Soper believes that he will succeed in inducing the authorities to distribute to the volunteer force of the new territory modern arms instead of the old Springfield. He hopes to secure a thousand Krags-Jorgensen rifles and perhaps some modern field pieces, rapid fire guns, suitable for a complete battery. He is acquainting himself with the local legislation necessary before the complete reorganization may be effected, and it is probable will have ready a draft of a bill embodying the result of his researches and study while here. General Soper now expects to return to the Islands by the Alameda leaving here the last of the month.

The Pekin will have few passengers other than the returning islanders, according to the present outlook. Among those who are now booked are B. F. Dillingham, Faxon B. shop, P. C. Jones, Dr. Raymond, H. T. Allen, and a score of kamaainas who have been recuperating here or who have been further East on business. Perhaps as many more have been compelled to wait for the Alameda which is now reported practically full.

There is, as usual, much talk about the bettering of the transportation facilities, and it is very probable that coming with the new ships which are even into the run there will be better arrangements made for caring for the increasing island business. It is said to be the plan of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to refit the China as soon as the new vessels now being constructed for the trans-Pacific run are ready for service, and use her entirely in the island trade. The Australia may be returned to the island trade after her southern trip, but it is not believed that the Queen will make more than this one run.

Elmer B. Paxton returned yesterday from San Francisco where he conferred with B. F. Dillingham on the Olaa Plantation Company's affairs. Mr. Paxton confirms the Advertiser's special correspondent's dispatches as to Olaa as given above. In Honolulu it was stated yesterday that H. F. Allen would be the San Francisco agent for Olaa in all probability. Mr. Allen is well known here as the head of one of San Francisco's strongest financial institutions. He is the man who advanced \$750,000 to Gus and Rudolph Spreckels when their father was trying to freeze them out of Hawaiian Commercial.

Chang Yen Hoon, one of the ablest men in China, has been beheaded by the Dowager.

Russia will not be bound by the concept of the powers and is in a position to guard her interests.

Prince Cheng, who has returned to Peking, called at the legations and had a chilly reception.

Minister Ganger says that the aid given during the siege to the diplomatic corps by missionaries and native Christians was invaluable.

Berlin declares the United States' answer to the Chinese note is a declaration to be submitted to increase the harmony among the great powers.

Admiral Remy cabled the Navy Department, October 13, of his departure from the Chinese waters. He went on his flagship, the Boxer, from Tientsin to Chefoo, thence to Nagasaki. He may go on to Manila.

Li Hung Chang is in Peking and is eager to begin the negotiations for peace. He has formally visited the British and American representatives in the legations.

The progress of the Chinese court toward Shantung, the new capital, has been delayed in consequence of the presence of supposed Mohammedan rebels in this province of Shantung.

A special dispatch from Shanghai dated October 13, says: Reactionary editors remark that the Chinese press has high offices have been issued, showing that Puan has held the Imperial seal.

English diplomats are greatly displeased at America's policy of publishing its notes. They consider the publicity to be extraordinary and unreasonable. They say it will give China a distinct advantage.

The allied army moved against Pao Ting Fu on October 12. They departed in two columns. The German, French and Italian troops followed. The Boxers are gathered in great force and serious fighting is expected.

It is also reported that the Empress Dowager has issued a decree removing Liu Kung Wi, Viceroy of Nanking, from his post and ordering General Yung Lu to join her at Sian Fu. The Shantung Boxers are returning to their homes. Tens of thousands of them were utterly defeated outside of Tsang-chao, near the Chihli border, by 5,000 of Governor Young Shi Kai's troops under General Mei.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Times says: "It is reported on good authority that Liu Kun Yi telegraphed to-day to Robert Hart begging him to use his best endeavors to negotiate peace."

This indicates that the Nanking Viceroy fears an extension of the troubles if the present situation is allowed to continue. Further appointments of reactionary Manchus to high positions in the Yangtze regions shows an intention to break the friendly Viceroy.

The London Standard publishes an article from Tien-Tsin giving a list of fifty-four documents that were seized in the viceroy after the capture of the city, and fell into the hands of the correspondents before the military authorities had seized the yamen. These include receipts for money paid to Boxer generals for supplies to their troops of every kind, reports of actions and lists of casualties, and rewards paid to generals and the families of the killed, all clearly proving that the authorities maintained the Boxer movement by lavish expenditures.

A THEATRICAL TRAGEDY.

Joe Pazen of Chicago Shot by the Actress Zorah Card.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Joe Pazen, proprietor of the Pazen Theatrical Exchange, was shot in the abdomen today by Zorah Card, an actress. Pazen was taken to the County Hospital in a critical condition.

The shooting occurred in Pazen's office in the presence of two or three persons. Pazen ran into an adjoining office holding his stomach and calling for assistance. Shortly after the woman came in, taking the smoking revolver, and shot Pazen.

Pazen said why she shot him and she replied, "I shot you in self-defense. I shot you up to the police."

The two are thought to have quarreled over some theatrical engagement.

Gives New Life TO OPEN THE BAR

Strengthen the Nerves.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Once my arms were covered with sores that would not heal. They were deep, and I was in a most painful condition. At a neighbor's I had a severe attack of influenza. I could neither eat, sleep, nor work, and I never expected to recover.

Ayer's Pills are a safe and sure cure for all liver troubles. They are purely vegetable.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents, LOCAL BREVITIES.

Professor R. C. L. Perkins, the well known English naturalist, has gone to Kaula.

The engagement of J. H. Thompson and Miss Lillian F. Cook has been announced.

Mrs. P. L. French gave birth to a daughter on Saturday at the home of her mother, Mrs. A. L. King.

The oath of office as district magistrate of South Kona, Island of Hawaii, has been subscribed by S. W. Kaai.

Sheriff John Coney is back from a lengthy visit to the Mainland, extending from San Francisco to New York City.

Among the kamaainas who returned on the Queen were Mrs. Fanny Lova, Mrs. Jane McCorriston and Miss Belle Johnson.

A large party of the ladies and officers who are passing through on the transport Grant on the way to Manila went up to the Fall yesterday morning.

Mr. H. J. Johnson, one of the leading custom house brokers of San Francisco, and one with a record of long experience, arrived by the S. S. Queen to take charge of Hind, Ralph & Co's department of custom house brokerage business.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Alexander of Oakland have left for a tour of the world. They will be gone eight months and return via Honolulu. While visiting the Islands they will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Waterhouse (nee Alexander).—San Francisco Examiner.

The occultation of Jupiter and the moon will take place this evening, probably at the earliest twilight. Professor Lyons says the phenomenon occurs more than once in some years, and then again, it doesn't happen for some years. The star will be visible just under the moon.

R. H. Brotherton, formerly stenographer to Colonel Hubert of the Quartermaster's Department, is on the Grand route to Manila, where he will become the secretary of General Bell. Provost Marshal of the city of Manila. Mr. Brotherton went to San Francisco last month.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS PUBLICIST

William L. Wilson, Author of the Cleveland Tariff Act.

LEXINGTON, Va., Oct. 17.—Ex-Postmaster General Wilson died suddenly at 10 o'clock today.

Wm. L. Wilson, then a Congressman from West Virginia, was the author of the famous tariff bill bearing his name which produced the hard times that ended with the application of the Dingley tariff in 1897. He became a member of President Cleveland's cabinet and in 1897 retired from public life to resume educational work as President of a Southern University. Mr. Wilson was a scholarly man, an industrious publicist and a strenuous advocate of a tariff for revenue only approximating free trade.

NOW A MEDICAL STUDENT.

Armstrong Smith Begins His Studies in London.

Armstrong Smith, who attained fame as a volunteer nurse during both the cholera and plague epidemics, has entered Middlesex Hospital, London, to begin five and a half years of work as a medical student. To friends in this city he writes:

"When I went up to take the examination I found most of them taking it for the second time, some for the third time and I thought there would be no chance for me, so you can understand how pleased I am to hear that I have done well."

"I enter the Middlesex Hospital next Monday, as a student, for a five and a half years' course. Five and a half years seems an age, but on the whole I think the long course will pay in the end."

Mrs. Martha Bittenhead, wife of the president of the Lincoln Warehouse and Van Company of Chicago, was killed by accident upon her rights to a valuable piece of property in Atlantic City. She has instituted suit. The property in question is valued at \$1,000,000.

Pearl Harbor Will Be Improved.

A BOOM FOR HONOLULU

Lieutenant-Colonel Heuer Here to Make Survey of the Entrance.

N A few more months it is possible that great war vessels may be seen pointing on the placid bosom of Pearl Harbor.

Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Heuer of the Engineer corps of the United States Army, is here for the purpose of making a survey of the entrance to the harbor with the view of extending it once the appropriation of \$100,000, which was made by the Fifty-fourth Congress to cut through the reef. He will make a report to Washington at once and if it is found that the bar can be opened for the sum available the work will be done immediately.

Yesterday Colonel Heuer went down to Pearl Harbor on the Naval launch with Captain Merry, commander of the Honolulu Naval Station, Lieutenant Commander F. C. Prindle, Lieutenant Commander Pond, of the Iroquois, Captain Dowell of the Zealandia, George C. Beckley and others. They spent nearly the entire day looking over the harbor and examining the extent of the bar and the entire entrance to the harbor. Within the next few days Colonel Heuer will make a careful survey and upon this with the reports which have been hitherto made on the harbor he will base his report to the Secretary of War regarding the advisability of at once expending the money which is available for cutting the bar and opening the harbor to the ships which plough the blue waters of the ocean.

This sum of \$100,000 which was appropriated by Congress some years ago has been lying idle ever since that time. It was appropriated before the Islands were annexed to the United States and was a part of the general funds for the improvement of the rivers and harbors of the United States. All work on the rivers and harbors comes within the jurisdiction of the War Department and has nothing to do with the Navy Department, and so it is that a member of the Army Engineer corps is sent to make the estimates for the work of opening the entrance. Nor will the cutting through of the bar have any particular bearing on the contemplated construction of a Naval station at Pearl Harbor, though Congress may be brought to see the advisability of at once constructing a Navy yard there when the spectacle is seen of great ships of war floating at anchor within fifty feet of a shore, and with ten to twenty fathoms of water under their keels.

If it is ascertained that \$100,000 will be sufficient to do the work of cutting a canal similar to that which leads to the harbor of Honolulu, about 200 feet wide and 30 feet or more deep, contracts will be let at once for the work and this will mean that the harbor will be opened for deep sea vessels before the spring of 1901 is very far advanced. It will also mean work for many Honolulu people and dredging contracts that will be eagerly taken up by some of the local contractors.

From surveys of the harbor entrance which have been made in the past it is believed that the sum of \$100,000 will be ample sufficient to do the work of cutting through the bar. For a space of several hundred feet opposite the entrance the water on the bar is about 15 to 20 feet deep. For most of this width there is little if any coral, and it will simply be necessary to dredge out the sand which the sea and the currents from the harbor have combined to pile up across the entrance. Where there is coral to be found it is stated from these reports that it is simply in the shape of a thin layer lying on the sand and when this has been cut through it will be easy to remove the sand to any required depth.

But while the actual cutting through of the channel for deep sea ships will not be a matter of great expense it will be different when it comes to removing the reefs while stretch at either side of the entrance proper from the Salt Works at Puuloa and from Waiala on the other side and which make the present course into the harbor even for small yachts somewhat tortuous and difficult.

"The expense of removing these obstructions," said Captain Merry last evening, "will be considerable and it is a question whether it will be possible to do it with the money which is now available. Unless they are removed it will be difficult for the big warships to enter the harbor for they will hardly be able to turn so as to get around these projecting reefs. However there is a bill now before Congress to appropriate \$400,000 for the improvement of Pearl Harbor and to purchase a site for a Naval station and if that is passed this winter by Congress it will prove ample with the \$100,000 to do all the work necessary."



men made this explanation. It was necessary to go to Wilna so you might be able to join us against a foe we do not meet."

The president adds that the foe is not only Germany.

♦ ♦ ♦

Interested in Athletics.

A student at Harvard, has been convincing an interest in which he was of old acquaintance. He spent parts of his vacation on "Saddle" field watching some of the early candidates for the football team.

♦ ♦ ♦

Sugar Prices.

Cane Sugar, C. Oct., 17—Sugar-Raw, refined, 4 1/2c. centrifugal, molasses, sugar, c. Refined, 6 1/2c. powdered, 5 7/8c.

the dread rheumatism, and render the weakened tissue. It is made from the same as the Indians make it today, out of roots, barks, herbs, and leaves gathered from nature's laboratory. Its record for curing is unparalleled. Before civilization had heard of it, it kept the nation in perfect health. And since civilization has known it, the category of diseases has become voluminous. Now medicine has made such cure because Kickapoo Indian Oil is the remedy, and nature stands back. Your druggist has it, or can get it without cost on getting the genuine Kickapoo Indian Oil. Hobron Drug Co., for the Kickapoo Indian Remedy.

Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Knudsen are interested in the Occidental. Mr. Knudsen is an extensive Honolulu planter

Age Group	No opinion	Not a good idea	A good idea	A very good idea
18-24	10%	10%	50%	30%
25-34	10%	10%	65%	15%
35-44	10%	10%	50%	30%
45-54	10%	10%	40%	40%
55-64	10%	10%	30%	50%
65+	10%	10%	20%	35%

NI POPULU

COMING TO HONOLULU.
Mr. and Mrs Knight Will Spend
Honey-moon on Hers
SAN FRANCISCO, October 16—Fred S. Knight and Mrs Elizabeth Parker were married at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Trinity Episcopal Church, the Rev Mr Campbell officiating. The bride was unattended and was given into the keeping of her future husband by her brother-in-law, Dr Raymond Charles Knight assisted his bio her as best man. After the ceremony the official party returned to the home of the bride, on the corner of Bush and Jones streets.
 Last evening Dr Raymond gave a dinner party in honor of the young couple in the private dining-room of the hotel Westminster. The guests were the relatives and a few intimate friends.
 Mr. and Mrs. Knight will leave for Monterey to-day and will return in time to take the steamer for Honolulu on the 21st inst. Their future home will be in a flat on the corner of Franklin and Ellis streets.

Special Delivery System.
 With the going into effect of the American postal laws here the special delivery system became effective, but very few people in Honolulu seem to have realized that fact and almost no use of the system has yet been made in this City. It has proven a great convenience in the States and will prove even more so here, where there is no regular delivery stamp, consisting of a special delivery stamp, costing ten cents on any letter the sender of the letter secures the immediate delivery of the letter by special messenger, thereby saving much time and frequently a considerable money.

Krueger's Itinerary.
LORENZO MARQUES, Oct 17—Mr Krueger has postponed his departure for Europe until October 20th. He will land at Marseilles.
 Before arriving at Marseilles the Dutch cruiser Colerland on which Mr Krueger is to sail, will touch at Rangoon, on the Gulf of Aden.

When you cannot sleep for coughing it is hardly necessary that any one should tell you that you need a few doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to allay the irritation of the throat and make sleep possible. It is good. Try it. For sale by all dealers and druggists Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents Hawaiian Territory.

back and cumber in the distance. Upon the hill top of Allah! Him be praised!

GAZAR AND KAISER.

A Hint That Russia May Fight Germany.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The Moscow correspondent of the Standard attaches significance in a speech made by the Russian General in command at Wilna to some troops who had been ordered to China but were recalled to Odessa on the very eve of sailing. He says that the General in addressing the men made this explanation:

"The Czar decided it was necessary to bring you back to Wilna so you might be ready to turn to fight against a foe we shall be ordered to meet."

The correspondent adds that the foe hinted at can only be Germany.

Dr. Elliot Interested in Athletics.

President Elliot, of Harvard, has of late years been evincing an interest in athletics with which he has long been accredited. Last week he spent parts of two afternoons on Soldiers' field watching the work of the early candidates for positions on the football team.

Latest Sugar Prices.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Sugar.—Raw, strictly, fair refining, 4½c. centrifugal, 96 test 4½c. molasses, sugar, 4c. Refined.—Steady; crushed, 6½c. powdered, 6.50c. granulated, 5.75c.

Nature's Way.

Natural concoctions are dangerous. Nature never designed them for healing man. From time immemorial man's healer was purely vegetable, and from that time to this, nature's unfailing remedy for rheumatism, and kindred diseases, was the same as that found in Kickapoo Indian Oil. It is nature's remedy, and acts as kindly as nature. It drives away pain, kills the dread rheumatism, and restores the weakened tissue. It is made the same as the Indians made it centuries ago, out of roots, barks, herbs, gums, leaves gathered from nature's unerring laboratory. Its record for cures is unparalleled. Before civilized man had heard of it, it kept the natives in perfect health. And since civilized man has known it, the category of cures has become voluminous. No other medicine has made such cures, because Kickapoo Indian Oil is nature's remedy, and nature stands back of it. Your druggist has it, or can get it. Insist on getting the genuine Kickapoo Indian Oil. Hobron Drug Co., agents for the Kickapoo Indian Remedies.

Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Knudsen are registered at the Occidental. Mr. Knudsen is an extensive Honolulu planter.—San

**EXHAUSTION-
Apparatus.**

FLASKS, Etc.

A large stock of

**PURE
CHEMICALS**

ALWAYS ON HAND.

**FORT STREET,
HONOLULU.**

Table Linen,
68 Inches wide, 75c, 85c, \$1.00, and
\$1.25 a yard.

Napkins,
\$1.00, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, and \$3.50 a
dozen.

Napkins,
In red, with fringe, 75c, \$1.00, and
\$1.25 a dozen.

Sheetings,
3-4, 9-4, 1-4, at all prices.

MAIL ADDRESS

**American Dry Goods
Association.**

P. O. Box 100. HONOLULU.

Patent-back ledgers a specialty at the

HONOLULU.

GAZETTE Bindery, von Holt block

MEETING OF SUGAR MEN

Hawaiian Planters In Session.

REPORTS HEARD ON LABOR

Forestry Preservation Discussed at Some Length—Irrigation Problem.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

After sessions lasting over two days the Planters' Association completed its business at noon yesterday and adjourned. Reports on forestry and on the labor problem were received and the following officers were elected:

President, F. A. Schaefer; vice-president, C. Bolte; treasurer, H. A. Isenberg; secretary, William Pfotenbauer; auditor, J. B. Atherton.

Dr. Walter Maxwell gave a report on the water question in which he stated that most of the plantations were irrigating their cane too freely. His report is in part as follows:

Many plantations now see that they have been using a great excess of water, and have reduced the amount by one-half, and one plantation by more than one-half. At this place it may be said that probably no other existing sugar-producing country could indulge in such extravagances and keep above water. The fact is that the increasing producing power of our soils (an increase of from 3 tons to 5 tons per acre), and the happy fiscal relations of these islands with the United States—all these have made the situation luxurious, and have also made it unnecessary for the management of our estates to get down to the bedrock lines of economy essentially practiced in other countries.

"In the case of ratoonings, we invariably have found the crop to be too thick. It becomes grassy, and more cane come up than can ever find standing room. We have found it advisable to keep the water off for two or three or more weeks from such dense ratoon growths in order to dry out the weakest suckers. After this is done, the remaining, and strongest canes make more rapid growth, with a less immediate consumption of soil food and water.

"The analyses of the cane, as well as of the leaves and waste matters, put before us a statement of the enormous amount of soil material that is removed by the growing crop. These facts should sink into the mind, and abide in the daily consciousness of every one engaged in growing cane."

M. M. O'Shaughnessy in a report on forest preservation stated that he had observed on the Islands of Hawaii and Maui much wanton destruction of the forests. He believed that forests had much to do with the rainfall and that if the forests were destroyed it would result in greatly decreased rainfall all over the group. He urged the cooperation of the plantation managers to preserve the forests.

John M. Horner did not believe that the forests had much relation to the rainfall and thought that the forests ought not to be preserved at the expense of shutting out householders and homesteaders who might otherwise take up lands and make their homes in the Islands.

Paul Isenberg also spoke on the forestry question, saying that every piece of land that was not used for other purposes should be put into forest. He spoke of the allotment of the lands to the people by Kamehameha III, saying that all the natives had done with their land was to cut the wood off it and then sell it if they could. In the past the homesteaders had not been able to use their land to any extent for they had not been able to get their produce to the markets.

Dr. Maxwell announced that a forestry expert was now on the way from the Division of Forestry, Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of examining the forests of Hawaii. He is expected to arrive here next month.

The labor question was discussed at some length, reports being received on the relative value of labor from Italy, Porto Rico and the Mainland. No decisive action was taken on the labor matter.

All the reports presented at the meeting were ordered published in the Planters' Monthly.

Spreckels Gets Contract.

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Oct. 11.—The House of Representatives today approved the Postmaster General's agreement with Messrs. Spreckels to continue for a year the San Francisco mail service. The vessels will run every three weeks, instead of monthly, beginning November 1st. The time from San Francisco to Auckland must not exceed sixteen days.

An amendment favoring a Vancouver service was carried without a division.

CAME NEAR DYING.

"For three days and nights I suffered agony untold from an attack of cholera morbus brought on by eating cucumbers," says M. E. Lowther, clerk of the district court, Centerville, Iowa. "I thought I should surely die, and tried a dozen different remedies, but to no purpose. I sent for a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and three doses relieved me entirely. I went to sleep and did not awake for eight hours. On awakening a few hours ago I felt so gratified that the first work I do on going to the office is to write to the manufacturers of this remedy and offer them my grateful thanks and say, 'God bless you and the splendid medicine you make.' This remedy is for sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents, Hawaiian Territory."

NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

Kwangsi province, China, is in rebellion. West Virginia car builders are on a strike.

Archbishop Martinelli may be made a cardinal.

A convention of coal strikers is in progress at Scranton.

A crusade against vice has begun by churches in New York.

Part of the Sixth Cavalry has left China for the Philippines.

Stockton, Cal., mill hands may join the San Francisco strikers.

On the steamship America 1,400 cigars were seized at San Francisco.

A new steamer line is projected between Vancouver and Skagway.

Half a regiment of marines has been sent from China to the Philippines.

A race horse at Covelo, Cal., ran into a crowd and seriously injured one man.

Two Filipino judges have been found guilty of fraud, and may be removed.

Twelve street cars met in collision at Seattle, Wash., but no one was injured.

W. J. Watson, an engineer, was killed in a head-end collision near Denver, Col.

The Second Regiment, California National Guard, is in camp at Marysville.

The Ministerialists have gained two seats in the British House of Commons.

Mrs. M. E. Ritter of Randsburg, Cal., attempted to kill Dr. Nichols of that place.

Jesse R. Grant, a son of ex-President U. S. Grant, has gone over to the Democrats.

Edwin Hawley denies having been offered the presidency of the Southern Pacific.

Mrs. Philip Hardy, wife of a London business man, committed suicide in Chicago.

California is paying the sum of \$81,000 each six months for the support of half orphans.

General Buller is expected to leave Cape Town the last of this month for England.

Many Chinese have been decapitated in South China and there is great disaffection.

The steamer City of Seattle has arrived at Seattle with \$750,000 in gold from Nome.

C. E. Jones, a Southern Pacific brakeman, was run over and fatally injured at Suisun, Cal.

Clyde Bishop, a prominent Democrat of Santa Ana Valley, Cal., has come out for McKinley.

Gen. George W. Davis, commanding in Porto Rico, advises the reduction of the military force there.

Dr. Robert E. Pierce, a prominent physician of San Jose, Cal., has brought suit for divorce from his wife.

Typhus fever is raging in the Sixty-eighth Infantry at Coblenz, and also in the garrisons at Saarbrücken.

At the Newmarket races, October 12, American jockeys rode the winners. Joe Ullman was ridden by Tod Sloan.

First Lieutenant Robert Blakeman, Forty-ninth United States Volunteer Infantry, has died in the Philippines.

Daring thieves stole a bundle of letters from a mail bag at the Southern Pacific depot at San Luis Obispo, Cal.

Prison guards of San Quentin had a fierce battle with the waves in a small boat off Point San Quentin, but escaped.

William Rockefeller, the Standard Oil magnate, will not be taken to Texas to answer charges of violating anti-trust laws.

San Jose, Cal., wants local option.

The miners held at San Quentin prison for the Idaho riots have been released.

General Edward S. Bragg, a lifelong Democrat, and Minister to Mexico under Cleveland, has gone over to the Republicans.

Adolph Ottinger, a ticket broker of San Francisco, has been sued for \$50,000 damages for defamation of character by H. R. Duffin.

Lora Lambert, a factory girl of San Francisco, had the entire scalp torn from her head by catching her hair in a whirling shaft.

Rear Admiral Silas Casey has been selected to succeed Rear Admiral Kautz as commander of the Pacific station upon the latter's retirement.

Admiral Sampson is not seriously ill, although in poor physical condition. He is feeling weak from his strenuous campaign during the Spanish war.

President Jordan of Stanford University addressed large crowds of Berkeley students on the legal conditions which may make Stanford pay heavy taxes.

There is a big scandal at the Press School of Industry. Superintendent Hirschberg is unable to control the boys, and there is much crime among the inmates.

Thomas Nelson Page has been driven to Europe. His recent criticism of Newport and New York society resulted in the social ostracizing of himself and family.

The South African League favors a preferential tariff on British manufactures and adoption of a resolution in opposition to the Dutch language being abandoned.

The challenge of Sir Thomas Lipton for another series of races for the America's cup has been received by the New York Yacht Club and is now under consideration.

The securities valued at \$57,000 lire, stolen from the Vatican previous to February last, were sold in that month on the Paris Bourse. They were stolen, it is asserted, by order of an Italian capitalist.

Educators are strong for McKinley's ticket. A poll of the western colleges and universities resulted in a large majority of Republicans. Four professors of the University of Chicago announced they would not vote.

A New Yorker will send two ships in search of the north pole. The expedition will be in charge of Evelyn B. Baldwin, who was a companion of Peary in 1893 and 1894, and also a member of Walter Wellman's expedition.

Australians bade farewell to the American Consul, George W. Bell, at Sydney, October 12, and ten thousand citizens assembled in the town hall for the farewell tribute. An engrossed address was presented him, and speeches were made by Sir George Dibbs and John Lee.

News comes via Caracas that Venezuela has annulled the concession of the Marino Company, alleging non-execution of the contract. The company, with headquarters at Paribaut, Minn., capitalized at \$30,000,000. It had a concession of 10,000,000 acres of land in the Orinoco district.

The Chinese silver now in Uncle Sam's care, some \$275,000 in amount, was taken by the American marines at the capture of Tien-Tsin. Congress will decide what will be done with it. In the meantime it is being treated as a trust fund. The Government regarding itself as a custodian.

There are 113 cases since October 1. The disease has attacked Major Peterson, chief commissary, and Frank Hayes, general manager of the Havana branch of the North American Trust Company, Miss Natalie Brown, a stenographer, is also down with the disease.

Krueger may visit America.

The Chicago gas war has been settled.

King George of Greece is visiting Paris.

The Pope favors American rule in the Philippines.

The torpedo-boat Holland has gone into commission.

Sir Henry Acland, the British scholar and physician, is dead.

Maya Indians are harassing the advancing Indian troops.

Chairman Hanna is speaking to the farmers of the Northwest.

President McKinley used his influence to compose the coal strike.

Regular troops will be transferred from Porto Rico to Manila.

Dr. Jordan of Stanford will go to Japan to classify the fishes.

German manufacturers are accused of using American trade-marks.

Gerald Balfour may not be reappointed as chief secretary for Ireland.

There are great registration gains in the Republican wards of Chicago.

Yellow fever promises to increase in Havana when the streets are opened.

Miss Lena Ashwell, a young English actress, has achieved a great triumph.

Nothing will be done for several weeks towards filling Huntington's place.

No trace of Schreiber, the defaulter, can be found at European gaming resorts.

Larocess Von Ketteler has arrived at Victoria en route to Detroit, her former home.

The famous old mine of Mt. Haven will be removed, as they are beginning to fail.

English financiers are watching the American market for pointers on the election.

Engineer Abbott says the Panama canal will be built under any circumstances.

The fuel problem at Nome has been solved by the finding of bituminous coal in Siberia.

Charles T. Yerkes considers his London underground franchise deal his masterpiece.

Electricity may take the place of steam on the Escanaba and Lake Superior Railway.

The Cobay mine at Bessemer, Mich., has been shut down, and 300 men are out of employment.

Baron Sternberg, German charge d'affaires at Washington, becomes Consul General at Calcutta.

India's wheat crop has been sold in advance to reporters, thus increasing the danger of another famine.

Stimmons, a millionaire hardware man of St. Louis, outbid the Shah for the famous Tiffany pearl and emerald brooch.

Moses Fowler Chase, an insane young American millionaire, has escaped from a private asylum in Paris, and is now at large.

A punitive expedition of 200 men, either French or English, is believed to have been massacred on the Abyssinian border.

Four women students of the University of Chicago will try to pay their way by becoming hairdressers to their fellow students.

The night shift men of the Rockdale plant of the American Steel and Wire Company have been laid off indefinitely.

About 400 men are affected.

The Wall Street betting odds upon McKinley are now squarely 4 to 1. A bet was made that McKinley would carry New York State by 100,000 plurality.

The President will recommend to Congress the payment of an indemnity to the families of the four Italians who were the victims of a mob at Tallulah, La.

McNair's storage warehouse, at Roth's Spur, Cal., was razed by flames, and its contents destroyed. The loss amounts to a hundred thousand dollars.

The first day's registration for all the boroughs in Greater New York far exceeds that of last year, and of the last presidential year, 1896. The total registration for Manhattan and the Bronx was 144,026, making a gain over 1896 of 4,083 votes.

THE WOLF AND THE BALLOON.

"The sleep of the laboring man is sweet, whether he eat little or much," says the proverb.

It depends upon the condition of his digestion, and the character of his last meal for the day. Observation shows that certain forms of dyspepsia are even more common among laboring men, meaning those who work is chiefly of the hands and are largely out of doors, than among the classes who take life more easily.

"Whether I ate little or much I felt blown out like a balloon, and exceedingly uncomfortable," says Mr. W. H. Johnson. This gentleman is a stationer, doing business at 252 1/2, Abercrombie Street, Redfern, Sydney, N. S. W.

His ailment was just what he calls it in his statement of November 10th, 1899—incipient indigestion. And, too, the fact is worth noting that he was blown out with the same substance which swells a balloon—gas; manufactured by a slightly different process.

Taken into the stomach, food must either digest and pass on its way, or ferment and create gas and other products of decomposition. In the latter case we have the condition (often complicated) known as indigestion or dyspepsia. Most of our complaints arise from it, or are aggravated by it. It is subtle as a creeping serpent, and pitiless as a hungry wolf.

If Mr. Johnson's case, had he not had a business of his own, and been, therefore, his own master, he would have been compelled to lie up, and abandon his work. As matters were, he humored himself, and lost nothing except his enjoyment of good health; which, he admits, was an item to make account of.

"After enduring this most disagreeable affection for a time," says Mr. Johnson, "a confectioner of Annandale, Mr. Cowling, recommended Mother Selig's Syrup, which relieved me immediately. I thoroughly believe it cured me, and I recommend it to everyone I know."

"Whenever I have the least suspicion that I am threatened with an attack of indigestion, I take a dose, and it never fails to ward it off. I am persuaded that if I had not used Mother Selig's Syrup in the beginning I should by this time have been suffering severely from this prevalent malady. I trust that the publications of my experience may lead others afflicted with digestive troubles to use the medicine to which I am indebted for my own speedy recovery."

Mr. Johnson puts the point clearly and strongly:—Stop the disease at the very outset; don't let it assume the chronic form which involving more or less all the organs and functions of the body, is so hard to cure. Remember the adage about the ounce of prevention.

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